



Iowa Department of Corrections Response

Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee

February 17, 2015

1. Pilot prescription drug program with Iowa Pharmacy Corp that provides prescriptions to offenders released on parole or work release – and funded by a settlement in the AG’s Office. What are the annual operating costs? How long will the AG’s Office have funds to support the program? When does the DOC intend to request funds for the program? Has it been effective in reducing recidivism?

Response provided with the assistance of Jon Rosmann, Executive Director, Iowa Prescription Drug Corporation and Kevin McCarthy, Office of the Attorney General:

The DOC Central Pharmacy Pilot to connect released offenders with access to behavioral health medication gap assistance has been in place since April 1, 2013. The pilot was initiated based on the findings from a report conducted by the University of Iowa College of Pharmacy and the Iowa Pharmacy Association which identified a significant gap in medication access between the time an offender is released, and their ability to establish a medical home and obtain critical medications. In the first year of operation (April 1, 2013 – December 15, 2013) 590 prescriptions for behavioral health medications were provided to 165 released offenders with behavioral health disorders. Participating pharmacies across the state were reimbursed \$15,485 for dispensing these prescriptions to the offenders. In the second year of operation (January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014) 1,212 prescriptions for behavioral health medications were provided to released offenders with behavioral health disorders. Participating pharmacies were reimbursed \$36,591 for dispensing these prescriptions to the offenders. The pharmacies are reimbursed at rates approximate to IME’s average acquisition cost (AAC) reimbursement rates. The number of unique offenders participating in the program is currently being calculated as part of the Year 2 Evaluation Report. Please find the Year 1 Evaluation attached.

Years 1 and 2 of the Central Pharmacy Pilot were funded through settlements paid by a pharmaceutical benefit manager company for alleged consumer fraud violations. Years 3 and beyond will be funded through a multi-state settlement paid by Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a subsidiary of Johnson and Johnson, after the attorneys general alleged that Janssen improperly marketed the antipsychotic drugs Risperdal, Risperdal Consta, Risperdal M-Tab and Invega. The Janssen settlement terms require that the funds be used to establish and support innovative mental health programs at the sole discretion of the attorneys general in each participating state. The Iowa Office of the Attorney General estimates that sufficient funding will be available to operate the Central Pharmacy Pilot for an additional three years (Years 3-5). Recidivism and cost savings data from the pilot will enable the DOC to determine if funds for the program should be requested after the Janssen settlement has been exhausted. Preliminary

results from the pilot have been very encouraging. Although more research time is needed to determine if the increased access to behavioral health medications will positively affect rates of recidivism, the preliminary data contained in the Year 1 Report provides an early indication that the Central Pharmacy Program is of great assistance to participants' successful reentry. Specifically, a substantial number of participating offenders were medication compliant; the mental health adjustment among participating offenders is mainly positive; and positive mental health adjustment among participating offenders is strongly associated with success under supervision. The Year 2 Evaluation will be provided to LSA and legislators as soon as it is available, which is anticipated next month in March 2015.

2. Provide recidivism rates from FY 2004 through FY 2014. Explain there is a 3 year follow up.

Response: Recidivism definitions and terms used in Iowa were developed by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) to establish standard performance measures of importance to corrections.

The recidivism rate is the percent of offenders released from prison or work release who returned to prison within three years. The releases tracked are paroles, discharges due to end of sentence, and sex offender releases to special sentence supervision.

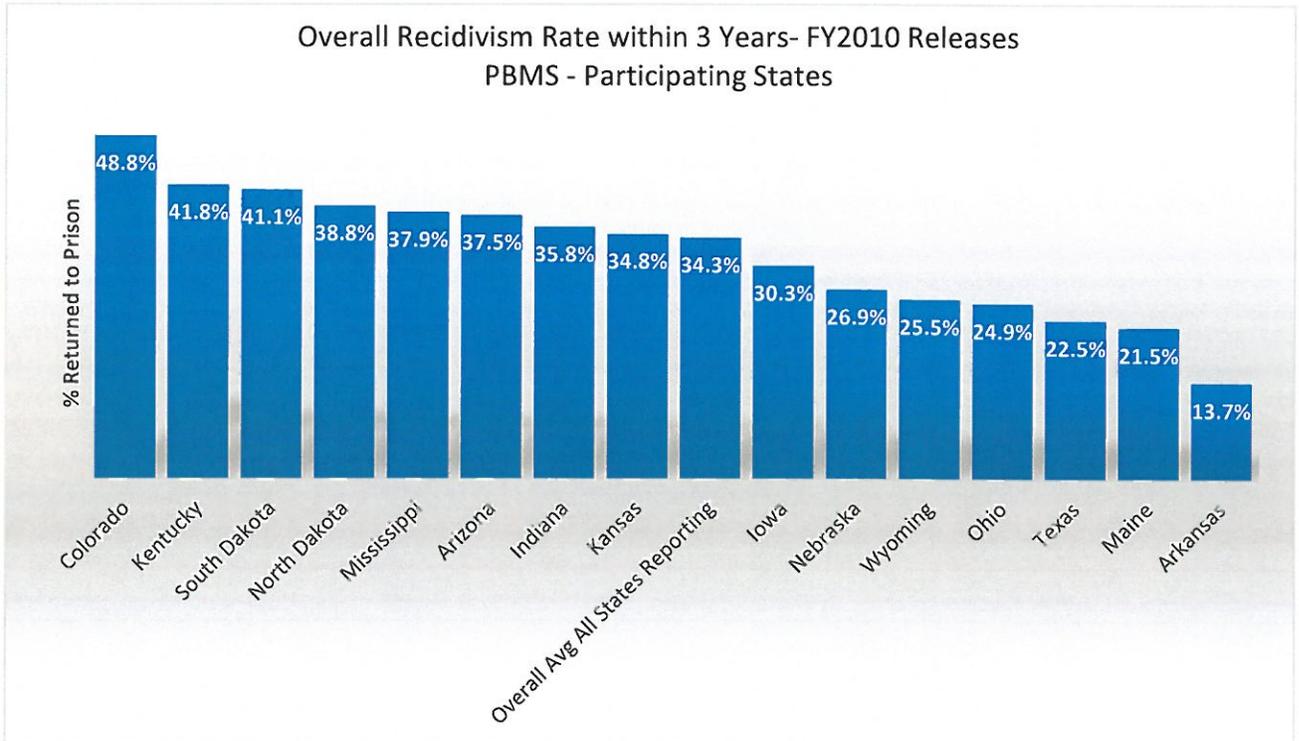
The chart below is by recidivism reporting year; that is, the FY2014 rate represents recidivism for offenders released in FY2011 and tracked for three years through FY2014.



3. Compare recidivism to other states.

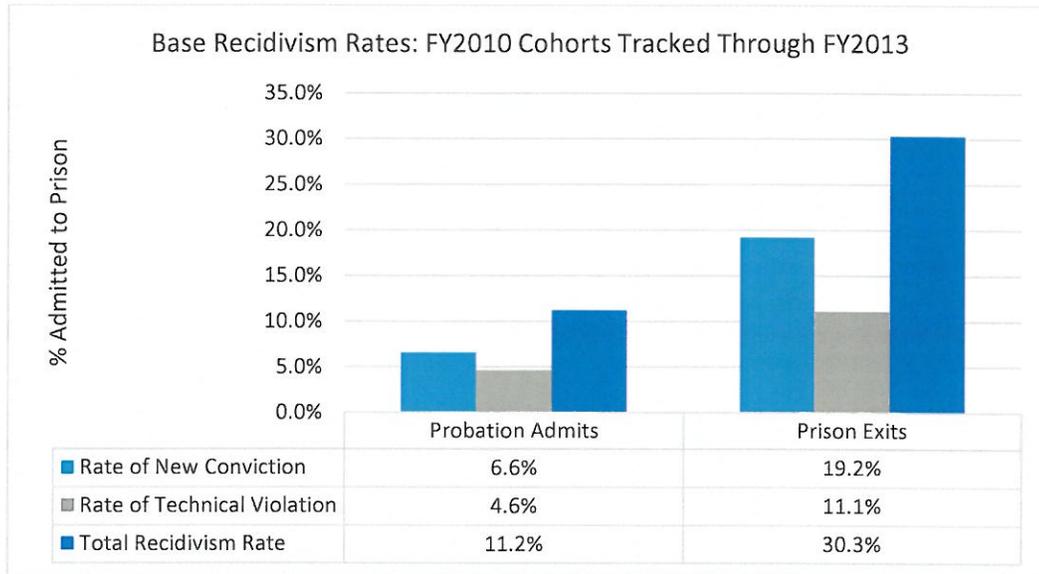
Response: Recidivism definitions and terms used in Iowa were developed by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) to establish standard performance measures of importance to corrections. A number of states participate in this initiative as well. The chart below shows comparative prison recidivism information for participating states; the time period corresponds to the FY2013 reporting year in the chart on the previous page.

As shown, Iowa's recidivism rate is lower than the average of the participating states.

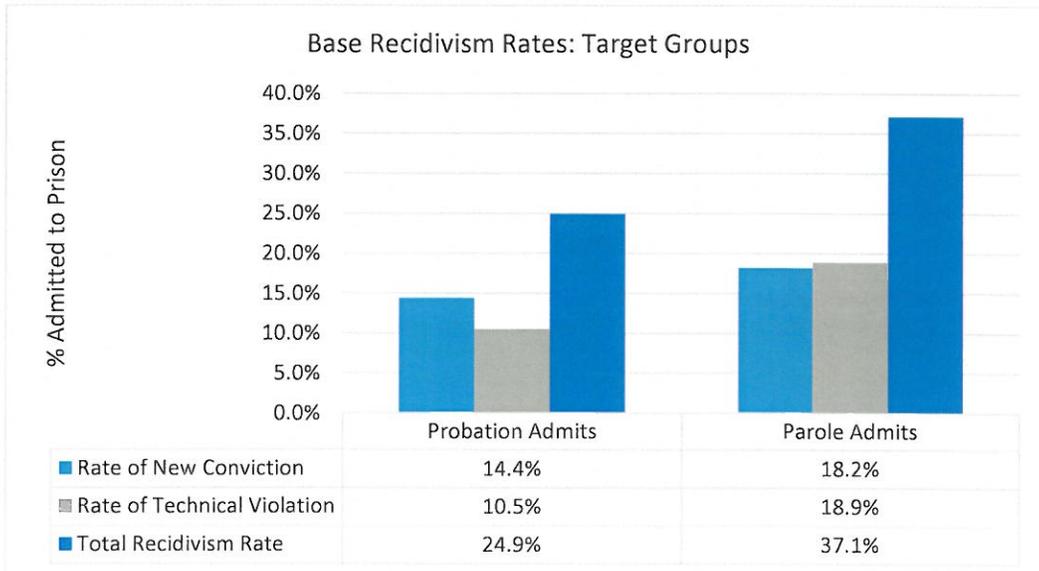


4. Compare CBC recidivism or program effectiveness or both.

Response: As part of Iowa’s work for the statewide reentry planning grant, we calculated probationer recidivism in the same way as prison recidivism—admission to prison within three years of admission to probation. The following chart demonstrates that probation recidivism to prison is much lower than for prison exits (which includes parolees and discharges).



The above chart includes all 16,226 probationers admitted to supervision during FY2010. Of that group, 5,630 or about 35% were high risk (defined as having been supervised at the two highest levels of community corrections supervision). The Iowa statewide reentry grant will focus on these offenders in addition to parolees. Recidivism rates for these target groups is shown in the chart below:



Attached is our Iowa Results First return on investment for corrections programs.

5. Provide historical data regarding percent of prison population that has serious mental illness or psychiatric needs, and that are on medications. I think the question was aimed at trying to determine if the increased cost of pharmacy is due to increased usage? Increased costs of medications? Or changes in the prison population – more or less seriously mentally ill offenders may be driving the cost increase.

Response: In 2004, Iowa data showed that about one in five (20%) of the prison population was mentally ill. However, due to improved practices in identification of mental illness within the prison population, we now know that number was low. The following chart shows information on seriously mentally ill and chronic mental illness in the prison population after we implemented a structured formal appraisal process; screening tools at prison admission as well as transfer between institutions; and additional psychiatrists. As shown, the number of offenders with chronic mental illnesses has increased within the prison population, even as the prison population as a whole has declined.

Date	N Inmates	N SMI	% SMI	N Chronic MI	% Chronic MI
12/31/2006	8,838	2,515	28.5%	NA	--
12/31/2007	8,682	2,640	30.4%	NA	--
12/31/2008	8,695	2,307	26.5%	3,580	41.2%
3/2/2010	8,324	2,458	29.5%	3,846	46.2%
1/6/2011	8,864	2,319	26.2%	4,171	47.1%
6/30/2012	8,333	2,509	30.1%	4,281	51.4%
6/30/2013	8,074	2,291	28.4%	3,802	47.1%
6/30/2014	8,117	1,745	21.5%	4,238	52.2%
% Change	-8.2%	-30.6%		18.4%	

Chronic MI counts include the Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI).

Chronic MI counts between 2006 and 2011 may also have included some non-chronic MI conditions for which offenders were currently being seen.

Additionally, our presentation to the joint justice system appropriations subcommittee included information with the regard to rising pharmaceutical costs.

6. Describe how a potential employer interested in employing an offender on cbc supervision can check references? Is there a web site available? Or certification process? I remember from travelling to the prisons this past fall with Sheryl and Robin that some IWD staff? Community college staff? Provide certification to offenders for completing tests. What about potential employees on probation? How can an employer verify this is a good potential employee?

Response: Initiatives in prison to assist employability of offenders upon release include the partnership with Iowa Workforce Development to operate career centers in the prison system that provide a number of important reentry services including the National Career Readiness Certificate. Education partnerships with community colleges have led beyond vocational training to actual certification, and more recently, apprenticeship programs. Iowa Prison Industries has improved focus on offender reentry in recent years as well (see annual report here:

<https://www.iaprisonind.com/downloads/annualrep/IPIAnnualReportFY14.pdf>).

District departments of correctional services provide (or provide referrals to) job assistance specialists for free world offenders (including probationers). Employers typically have applications and resumes for these individuals with appropriate contact information for references.

7. Closure of MHIs at Mount Pleasant and Clarinda – would schedule 5s help the legislators see what line items are involved? There are fixed costs that will be incurred even with the closure of DHS facilities.

Response: See attached fiscal detail document.

8. Costs go up as population drops – certain costs are fixed – attached are the marginal costs for state prisons and cbc residential facilities. Not sure if there is a question.

9. Comparison to other states – cost per capita, recidivism rates, and reduction in crime rates (UCR?)

Response: See response to question #3 (p. 3) for recidivism rate comparison. Iowa also compared favorably in a recent study of crime rates and imprisonment rates conducted by the Pew Charitable Trusts, released in January 2015 (Iowa had a 10% reduction in crime rate and a 5% reduction in prison population between 2008 and 2013):

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/multimedia/data-visualizations/2014/imprisonment-and-crime>.

10. Provide a list of programs the DOC has shut down because they were ineffective. One that was mentioned was the BEP – Duluth Model that was replaced with ACT-V.

Response: In addition to transitioning to ACTV for domestic abuse treatment programming, the DOC discontinued the Violator Program in Spring 2010 because outcomes were no better than for offenders revoked to prison, largely due to a diminished aftercare component of the program and loss of institution treatment staff

in across-the-board cuts occurring in October 2009 (per letter on file signed by director John Baldwin).

Additionally, the drug courts in the second judicial district (Mason City and Marshalltown) were discontinued around that time as well, due to poor outcomes published in a CJPJ evaluation of drug courts in the state as well as needing to trim budget.

Finally, following an institutional substance abuse treatment audit in 2007 by the Iowa Department of Management, we took a look at poor-performing programs as well as factors such as type of substance abuse treatment needed by inmates and institutional security level where programs were located. As a result, several programs were discontinued including The Other Way at the Clarinda Correctional Facility and ALTA at the Anamosa State Penitentiary.

Report ID: Sched 5 Dec Pckg

STATE OF IOWA

Page: 1 of 4

Source: I/3 Budget

DECISION PACKAGE FINANCIAL DETAIL

Run Date: 02/10/2015

Spec Dept: All

Department: 246

Run Time: 01:00:42 PM

Fund: All

Appropriation All

Detail Unit: All

Instance Code: All

Special Department: 200SD Corrections, Department of

Fund: 0001 General Fund

Department: 246 Corrections - Mt Pleasant

Appropriation: A60 Mt. Pleasant Inst.

Instance Code: 0001_246_A60_001

Ranking: 1 RANK_APPROP

Description: DHS Institutional realignment-shared funding shift to DOC.

Justification: DHS Institutional realignment-shared funding shift to DOC.

Object Class	Total Governor's Recommended FY 2016
RESOURCES	
Appropriations	
05A Appropriation	1,223,592
TOTAL Appropriations:	1,223,592
TOTAL RESOURCES:	1,223,592

Job Class	Total Governor's Recommended / FTE FY 2016
FEDERAL CATALOG	
Total:	
00025 Secretary 1	24,604
FTE	0.40
00205 Purchasing Assistant	28,831
FTE	0.40
00211 Purchasing Agent 2	36,388
FTE	0.40
00292 Accounting Technician 2	30,461
FTE	0.40
00306 Accounting Clerk 2	50,102
FTE	0.80
00709 Admin Assistant 2	31,728

DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	
Expenditures	
101 Personal Services-Salaries	1,111,241
403 Utilities	112,351
TOTAL Expenditures:	1,223,592
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES:	1,223,592

Job Class	Total Governor's Recommended / FY 2016	FTE
FTE	0.40	
00722 Budget Analyst 2	36,362	
FTE	0.40	
00784 Public Service Executive 3	50,858	
FTE	0.40	
15272 Institutional Superintendent	67,208	
FTE	0.40	
80236 Storekeeper 2	46,325	
FTE	0.80	
80237 Storekeeper 3	10,323	
FTE	0.16	
84742 Electronic Engineer Technician	15,276	
FTE	0.16	
87237 Correctional Food Service Coord	400,706	
FTE	4.80	
87250 Food Services Assistant Dir	33,378	
FTE	0.40	
87254 Food Services Director 3	29,531	
FTE	0.40	
88018 Correctional Trades Leader	96,945	

Job Class	Total Governor's Recommended / FTE FY 2016	/ FTE
FTE	1.28	
88326 Electrician	14,577	
FTE	0.16	
88416 Power Plant Engineer 3	53,082	
FTE	0.80	
88425 Plant Operations Manager 1	12,550	
FTE	0.16	
88427 Plant Operations Manager 3	13,906	
FTE	0.16	
90708 Admin Assistant 1	28,100	
FTE	0.40	
Total:	1,111,241	
Total FTE:	13.68	

Report ID: Sched 5 Dec Pckg

STATE OF IOWA

Page: 1 of 4

Source: I/3 Budget DECISION PACKAGE FINANCIAL DETAIL

Run Date: 02/10/2015

Spec Dept: All Department: 248 Detail Unit: All

Run Time: 12:57:08 PM

Fund: All Appropriation All Instance Code: All

Special Department: 200SD Corrections, Department of

Fund: 0001 General Fund

Department: 248 Corrections - Clarinda

Appropriation: A70 Clarinda Institution

Instance Code: 0001_248_A70_001

Ranking: 1 RANK_APPROP

Description: DHS Institutional realignment-shared funding shift to DOC.

Justification: DHS Institutional realignment-shared funding shift to DOC.

Object Class	Total Governor's Recommended FY 2016
Appropriations	
05A Appropriation	876,099
TOTAL Appropriations:	876,099
TOTAL RESOURCES:	876,099

Federal Catalog	Total Governor's Recommended / FTE
Total:	7,209

DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES	
Expenditures	
101 Personal Services-Salaries	763,748
403 Utilities	112,351
TOTAL Expenditures:	876,099
TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES:	876,099

Job Class	Total Governor's Recommended / FTE
00018 Clerk-Specialist	7,209
FTE	0.10
00025 Secretary 1	44,559
FTE	0.75
00117 Info Tech Support Worker 4	35,184
FTE	0.50
00120 Info Tech Specialist 3	48,828
FTE	0.50
00121 Info Tech Specialist 4	60,176
FTE	0.50
00205 Purchasing Assistant	15,589

Job Class	Total Governor's Recommended / FTE	FTE FY 2016
FTE		0.25
00211 Purchasing Agent 2	21,912	0.25
FTE		0.25
00722 Budget Analyst 2		0.25
FTE		0.25
00770 Hr Technical Asst	16,999	0.25
FTE		0.25
00772 Human Resources Associate	17,257	
FTE		
00784 Public Service Executive 3	21,785	0.25
FTE		0.25
04737 Communications Technician 3	18,140	0.25
FTE		0.25
08416 Power Plant Engineer 3	45,985	0.60
FTE		41,553
15272 Institutional Superintendent		0.25
FTE		10,078
80237 Storekeeper 3		0.15
FTE		6,927
82220 Dental Assistant		0.10
FTE		

Report ID: Sched 5 Dec Pkg

Source: I/3 Budget

Spec Dept: All Department: 248

Fund: All Appropriation All

STATE OF IOWA

DECISION PACKAGE FINANCIAL DETAIL

Page: 3 of 4

Run Date: 02/10/2015

Run Time: 12:57:08 PM

Job Class	Total Governor's Recommended / FTE	FY 2015	/ FTE
87237	Correctional Food Service Coord	81,062	
FTE		1.00	
87254	Food Services Director	11,327	
3			
FTE		0.10	
87313	Correctional Bldg Svcs Coord	36,189	
FTE		0.45	
88018	Correctional Trades Leader	204,062	
FTE		2.50	
88427	Plant Operations Manager 3	18,927	
FTE		0.25	
Total:		763,748	
Total FTE:		9.25	